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REPORT
2006-2007



First Nations Forestry Program

In partnership with First Nations



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First Nations Forestry Program

Annual Report 2006–2007

A Joint Initiative Between

Natural Resources Canada
and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

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Highlights

Report highlights

2006 marked 10 years of progress for the First Nations Forestry Program (FNFP). This report highlights a decade of achievement in addition to the highlights of 2006–2007.

- In its first ten years (1996–2006), the FNFP funded more than 1900 projects in more than 460 communities across Canada. The projects supported First Nations forestry activities in forest management, silviculture, harvesting, education and training, and business development.
- Through FNFP projects and partnerships, 9500 First Nations people gained workforce experience on projects that improved their skills and capacity in sustainable forest management and their ability to participate in Canada's forest sector.
- A growing number of First Nations, including Eel Ground First Nation in New Brunswick, have achieved forest certification with the ongoing support of the FNFP.


In 2006–2007

- The FNFP funded 150 projects, engaging 143 First Nations communities, organizations and businesses. Sixteen of them received FNFP funding for the first time.
- The FNFP contributed \$3.8 million, leveraging additional cash and in-kind contributions from partners for a total project value of \$13.9 million.
- Projects were related to forest management activities (47 percent), training and skills development (30 percent), business development (21 percent) and access to forest resources (2 percent).
- The regional-scale Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership – New Brunswick initiative received funding for skills training that has resulted in more than 245 full-time seasonal and permanent job placements in the New Brunswick forest sector to date.
- The Whitefeather Forest Initiative was launched to assist Pikangikum First Nation in acquiring a provincial Sustainable Forest Licence. This project, which received FNFP support, will result in significant ongoing employment opportunities for several First Nations in northern Ontario.
- A new program governance structure was implemented.



Chapter 1

Ten-year overview



Forests play a central role – culturally, spiritually and economically – in the lives of most First Nations communities across Canada. This importance is growing: More forest land is coming under First Nations control and management, First Nations youth are joining the forest sector labour force, and the business sector is actively seeking First Nations co-venture partners and contractors. For many First Nations, forestry and forest-based development are key opportunities for economic self-sufficiency.


The First Nations Forestry Program (FNFP) is funded jointly by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) and Natural Resources Canada (NRCan). It is the primary federal government program uniquely dedicated to building First Nations capacity and technical skills to manage forests sustainably and to participate in and benefit from on- and off-reserve forest-based development opportunities.

FNFP business lines

The FNFP has four main business lines to assist First Nations to increase their participation in the forest sector, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. FNFP business lines





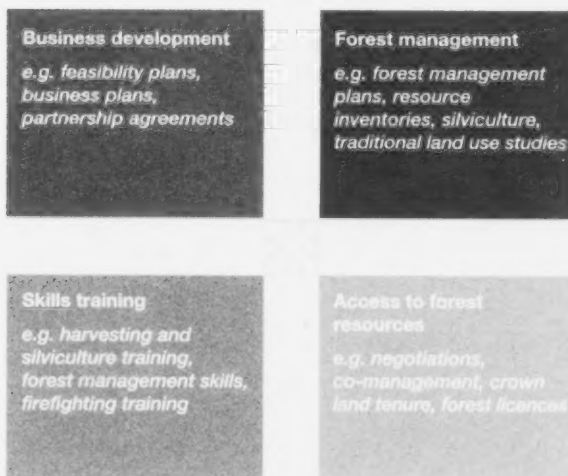
Forests play a central role – culturally, spiritually and economically – in the lives of most First Nations communities across Canada. This importance is growing: More forest land is coming under First Nations control and management, First Nations youth are joining the forest sector labour force, and the business sector is actively seeking First Nations co-venture partners and contractors. For many First Nations, forestry and forest-based development are key opportunities for economic self-sufficiency.

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Forest management

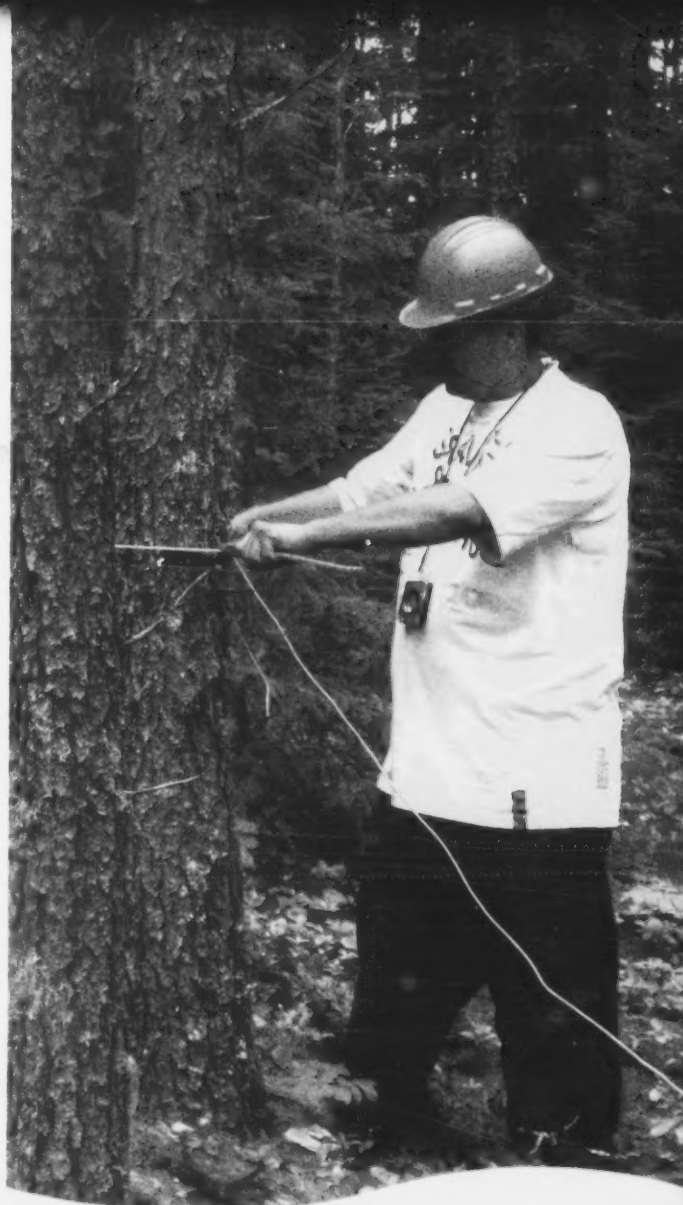
Most First Nations are at the beginning stages of forest management capacity-building requiring support to manage and develop forest resources. The FNFP provides funding for tools to increase forest management capacity, such as forest management plans, forest inventory assessments and traditional land-use studies. It also funds on-reserve forest management initiatives, such as silviculture and stand improvement activities. Forest management activities constituted 47 percent of the approved projects for the 2006–2007 fiscal year.

Business development

Many First Nations are seeking greater participation in and benefits from the forest sector through forest-based business opportunities on- and off-reserve. The FNFP provides funding for business feasibility studies, market analyses and business planning. In 2006–2007, 21 percent of the approved projects were for business development.

Skills training

There is still a large gap between First Nations and non-Aboriginal Canadians in employment and income. Forestry and logging remain important sources of employment for First Nations, relative to the overall Canadian labour force. To enhance First Nations employment in the forest sector, many First Nations require skills training in, for example, silviculture practices, harvesting and forest inventory techniques. The FNFP helps fund these training and capacity-building activities, with 30 percent of approved projects meeting this purpose in 2006–2007.



Access to forest resources

The FNFP supports First Nations to increase their access to forest resources. It does this by providing funding for the development of Crown land tenure arrangements, background research in forest licence applications and forest tenure mapping. Activities aimed at increasing access to forest resources constituted 2 percent of the approved projects for 2006–2007.

Ten-year overview

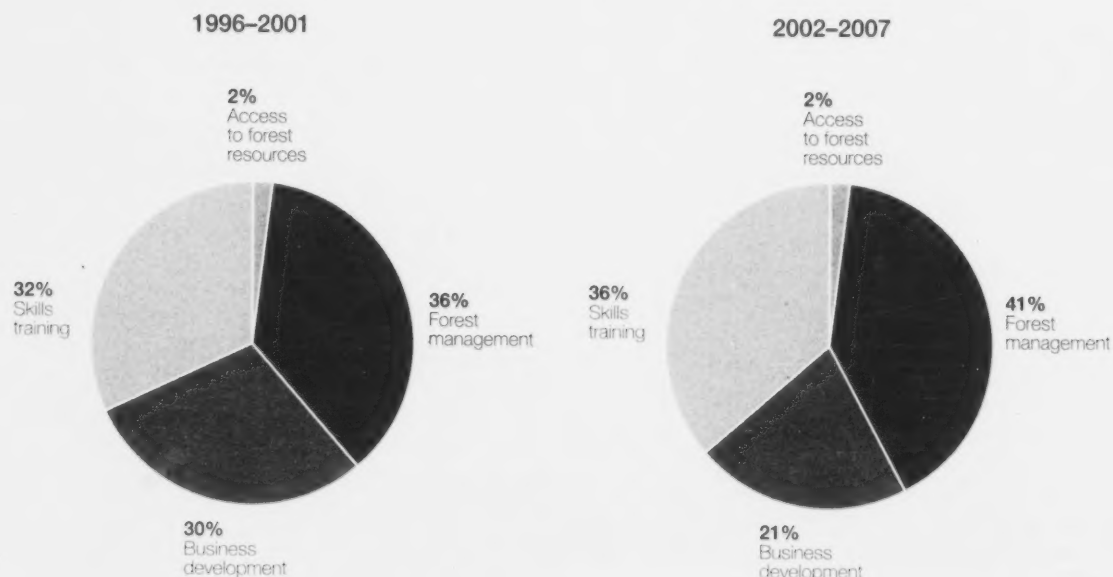
Since its inception in 1996, the FNFP has funded around 1900 projects valued at \$154 million in more than 460 communities across Canada. During this period, the FNFP has contributed \$41 million, or 27 percent, toward overall project costs. The federal government partnership with First Nations, provincial and territorial governments and the forest industry has provided opportunities for some 6000 First Nations workers, providing them with skills training, business development opportunities and access to forest resources. First Nations workers have gained project experience and improved their capacity for sustainable forest management, increasing their ability to participate in Canada's forest sector.

In the first five years of the FNFP (1996–2001), more than half of the funding (56 percent) was allocated to business development and forest management activities (see Figure 2). These activities enhance the capacity of First Nations to operate and participate in forest-based businesses and increase the number of

long-term jobs for First Nations workers. Among the projects were various capacity-building on-reserve forestry activities, such as preparing and updating forest management plans.

Today there is a clear trend in government, and to some extent the forest industry, toward assisting First Nations in acquiring and retaining economic infrastructure. Examples include Alberta's five-year, \$3.2-million First Nations Economic Partnership Initiative, which includes economic capacity building, and Northern Ontario Heritage Fund Corporation's Infrastructure and Community Development Program. As Crown land has become increasingly accessible to First Nations, funding for access to forest resources has increased dramatically in certain regions. British Columbia is a case in point. Between 2002 and 2007, 9 percent of FNFP funding to British Columbia was allocated toward access to forest resources. This includes \$75,000 to the Lower Similkameen Indian Band in 2006–2007 to establish a partnership among First Nations communities in the Lower Similkameen Valley to acquire a community forest licence.

Figure 2. Comparison of FNFP five-year funding phases by business line, 1996–2001 and 2002–2007



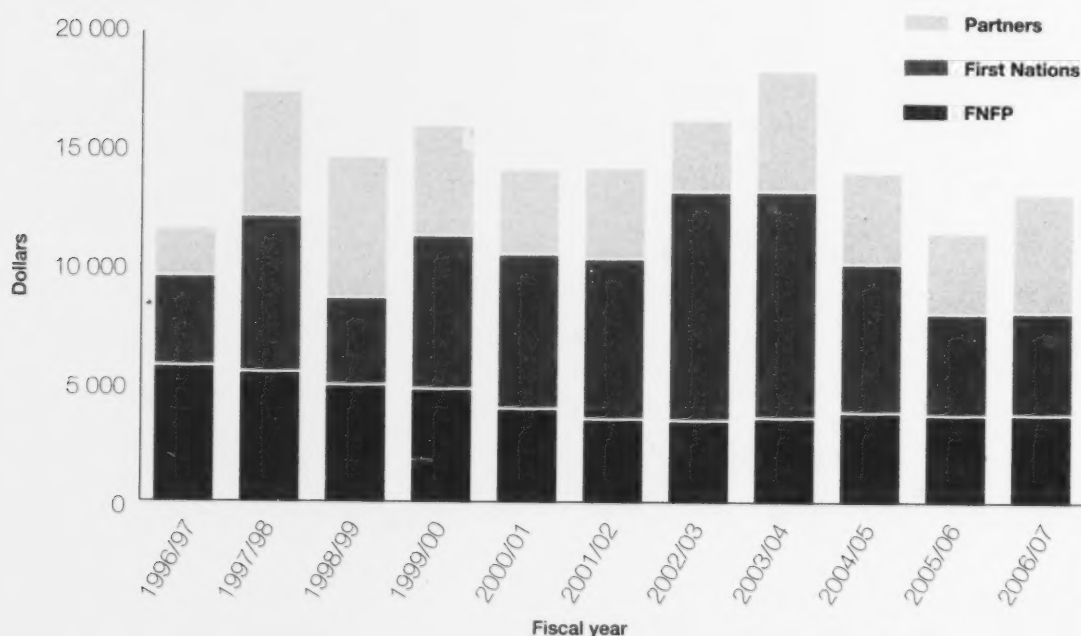
In the program's second phase (2001–2007), more emphasis was placed on sustainable forestry practices. This was accomplished through training initiatives in technical skills, firefighting and silviculture knowledge and practice, for example. These practices were also achieved through such programs as the Mountain Pine Beetle Initiative – First Nations Element. Through this \$7.5-million, five-year initiative, First Nations are making efforts to control and minimize the impact of the mountain pine beetle epidemic on reserve lands in British Columbia.

Since FNFP's inception in 1996, many First Nations have increased their participation in and benefited from forestry by acquiring skills to sustainably manage forests and launch forestry businesses. The forest industry is forming an increasing number of partnerships

and joint working arrangements with First Nations. Self-governance agreements and treaty land entitlements are increasing the First Nations land bases. As a result of this changing environment, the FNFP is exploring opportunities across Canada to put more emphasis on regional initiatives with sustainable socio-economic benefits.

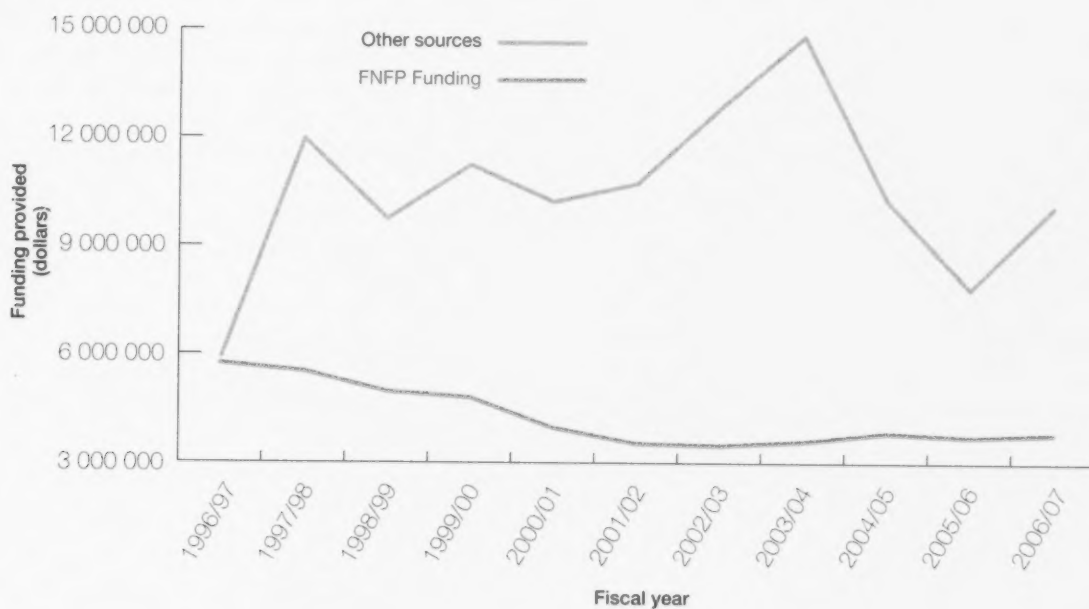
The value of FNFP projects since its inception in 1996 is \$160 million, with more than 1900 projects approved for funding. Community-level projects receiving FNFP funding must have chief and council support and funding from the community. Many projects also receive funding from other sources, such as other federal departments, provincial and territorial governments and the forest industry (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Sources of project funding, 1996–2007



In most cases, FNFP funding is surpassed by cash and in-kind support from First Nations proponents (see Figure 4).

Figure 4. FNFP contribution versus other sources of funding, 1996–2007





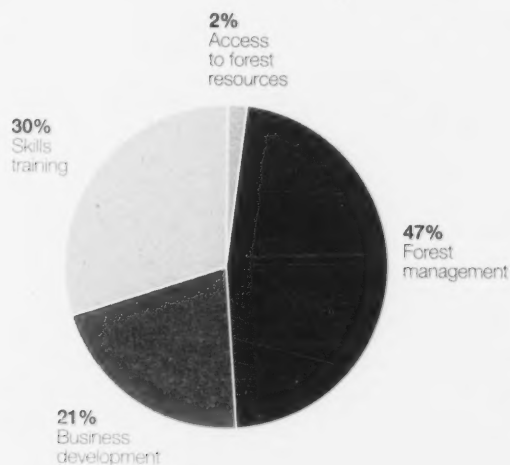
Chapter 2

The 2006–2007 year in review

In 2006–2007, 288 submissions were made to the First Nations Forestry Program (FNFP). Of these submissions, 150 were approved for funding, an approval rate of 52 percent.

Figure 5 shows the expenditure of FNFP funds by business line for the year in review. FNFP funding focused primarily on forest management activities (47 percent) and training and capacity building (30 percent). Forest-based business development activities also formed a key activity (21 percent). The portion of funding to enhance First Nations access to forest resources (currently 2 percent) is expected to increase as First Nations acquire management responsibilities for commercial forest lands.

Figure 5. FNFP funding by business line, 2006–2007



Program budget for the year in review

In 2006–2007, the FNFP budget was \$4.9 million,¹ with the funding breakdown shown in Table 1.

FNFP contribution funds are allocated primarily to First Nations forestry-related projects at the community level. Operating funds partly support First Nations participation in program management and advocacy and education in First Nations forestry.

Table 1. FNFP budget, 2006–2007

| | NRCan | INAC* | Total |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | (millions of dollars) | | |
| Contributions | 1.000 | 2.875 | 3.875 |
| Operating expenses | 0.650 | 0.375 | 1.025 |
| Total FNFP | 1.650 | 3.250 | 4.900 |

*INAC = Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

The FNFP contributions budget was allocated by province and territory, as outlined in Table 2.

Table 2. Allocation of FNFP contribution funds by province and territory, 2006–2007*

| Province/Territory | Contributions (thousands of dollars) |
|--------------------|---|
| BC | 792.8 |
| AB | 372.2 |
| SK | 360.5 |
| MB | 275.3 |
| ON | 663.8 |
| QC | 581.9 |
| NB | 269.5 |
| NS | 153.3 |
| PE | 10.3 |
| NL | 40.3 |
| NT | 90.8 |
| YT | 107.2 |
| FNFP headquarters | 157.1 |
| Total | 3 875.0 |

*The program does not operate in Nunavut.

Community participation

The FNFP funded 150 projects and worked with 143 First Nations communities, organizations or businesses in 2006–2007. Of these, 16 were projects for a First Nations community, organization or business receiving FNFP support for the first time.

Table 3 tabulates the level of participation by First Nations proponents by province and territory.

Table 3. Level of community participation by province and territory, 2006–2007

| | Total number of communities, organizations and businesses | Number of new communities, organizations and businesses |
|-------------------|---|---|
| BC | 29 | 3 |
| AB | 16 | 1 |
| SK | 18 | 5 |
| MB | 12 | 1 |
| ON | 28 | 3 |
| QC | 21 | 1 |
| NB | 8 ^a | 0 |
| NS | 1 ^b | 0 |
| PE | 1 | 0 |
| NL | 1 | 0 |
| NT | 5 | 1 |
| YT | 1 ^c | 0 |
| FNFP headquarters | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 143 | 16 |

^aIncludes the Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership program, involving all 15 New Brunswick First Nations.

^bOne contribution agreement with the Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq for FNFP projects implemented in each of the 13 First Nations communities in Nova Scotia, plus one additional project in the province.

^cOne contribution agreement with the Council of Yukon First Nations. All 14 Yukon First Nations participated in the FNFP.

¹In addition, the Mountain Pine Beetle Initiative – First Nations Element delivered in British Columbia receives \$1.5 million to support projects mitigating the mountain pine beetle epidemic on reserve forest lands. Decisions on allocating these funds rest with the British Columbia FNFP Management Board. Therefore, the total budget for First Nations forestry in 2006–2007 was \$6.4 million.

Funding from First Nations and partners

Community projects receiving FNFP funding must have band support and funding from the First Nations involved. In many cases, First Nations project proponents team up with partners to ensure projects have enough funding to succeed. FNFP funding leverages significant cash and in-kind support (e.g. use of facilities, borrowed equipment, employee time) from First Nations and their partners. In 2006–2007, the FNFP contributed 27 percent of the total value of project expenditures, while First Nations contributed 38 percent and their partners contributed 35 percent. Table 4 shows sources of funding for FNFP projects.

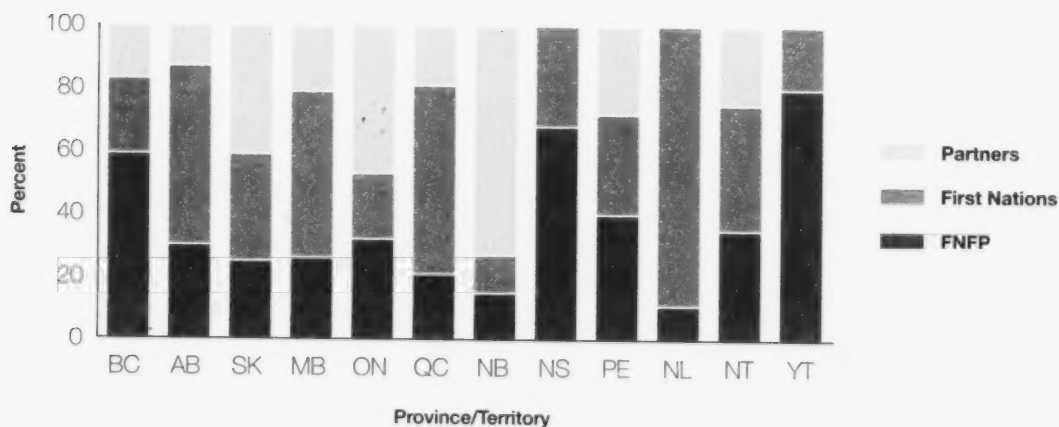
The level of funding contributed to projects by First Nations and their partners varied across regions. In New Brunswick, for example, funding from project partners included the \$1-million per year regional scale Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership (ASEP) program, making First Nations funding from project partners higher than any other province at 68 percent. In Ontario, First Nations and partners contributed 71 percent of total project costs. In Yukon Territory, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador, proponents have yet to develop funding partnerships. Figure 6 shows the breakdown of funding sources by province and territory.

Table 4. Project funding by source of funds, 2006–2007

| | FNFP contribution funds | First Nations | | | Partners ¹ | | | Total |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Cash | In-kind | Total | Cash | In-kind | Total | |
| All projects | \$3,817,975 | \$3,943,328 | \$1,342,010 | \$5,285,337 | \$3,919,897 | \$889,386 | \$4,809,283 | \$13,912,596 |
| Total | 27% | | | 38% | | | 35% | 100% |

¹Private sector and federal and provincial/territorial governments.

Figure 6. Project funding by source of funds by province and territory, 2006–2007



FNFP communications and outreach

In addition to funding projects in the four business lines, the FNFP also supports communications and outreach on First Nations forestry. Such activities are an important part of the regional and national implementation of the FNFP. They help raise awareness about FNFP-supported projects and assist First Nations and their partners in sharing knowledge and experience in First Nations forestry. Various communications and outreach activities were undertaken in 2006–2007 not only to meet the program's objectives but also to expand the target audiences, communicate and highlight FNFP successes, and improve information and outreach services for First Nations forest managers.

Communications

The key focus of communications and outreach activities in 2006–2007 was on increasing the FNFP's visibility with government and First Nations policy and decision-makers, as well as with existing and potential stakeholders.

Several national and regional reports and publications were produced in 2006–2007, including the *Report to the National Council*, FNFP e-newsletters and inclusion in NRCan's annual *Departmental Performance Report*, which is tabled in Parliament. FNFP projects were also featured in local and national newsletters, such as *The Forestry Chronicle*, a major national forest sector magazine. Six FNFP stories were featured in the magazine over the fiscal year. The FNFP was also highlighted in the issue of *Aboriginal Times* that featured the boreal forest regions.

In 2006–2007, the FNFP commissioned a survey by an Aboriginal consulting firm to assess the progress of Aboriginal involvement in the Canadian

forest industry from 1996 to 2006. Interviews were completed with 14 major forest companies across Canada that had engaged in business or employment initiatives with Aboriginal groups. The report, entitled *A Quantitative Assessment of Aboriginal Involvement in the Canadian Forest Industry*, found that over the 10 years, almost all companies (93 percent) reported growth in their Aboriginal initiatives, and 57 percent saw expanded employment initiatives. There was a clear increase in the number of all types of Aboriginal development initiatives, including a 100 percent increase in co-management arrangements and a 133 percent increase in youth-training activities.



The most common arrangements were annual or seasonal contracts, primarily in logging, hauling and silviculture.

Research studies were also completed in 2006–2007 to assess emerging forest sector opportunities for Aboriginal communities in Yukon Territory and Nova Scotia. *Opportunities for Aboriginal Forestry in the Yukon* identified five areas of potential forest-based opportunities for First Nations communities: log and lumber production for local markets, bio-energy, ecotourism, in-situ biodiversity value and carbon emissions offset credits. The study also revealed that while local opportunities existed, there is limited opportunity for industrial-scale forestry in the Yukon.

The study *Overview of the Forest Sector, Opportunities and Aboriginal Forestry in Nova Scotia* revealed that severe labour-force challenges within the province's forest sector may provide an opportunity for the youthful First Nations labour force. As the retirement rate increases in all segments of the sector, there will be a corresponding rise in employment opportunities in the private and public sectors. These opportunities vary by region and subsector.

Outreach

The FNFP participated in 11 events that showcased best practices and the program's accomplishments. The events took place across Canada, reaching a broad audience with diverse interests in the FNFP. These events included the National Forest Congress held in September 2006 in Gatineau, Quebec, and the Canadian Aboriginal Minerals Association Conference held in November 2006 in Ottawa. The FNFP also contributed to and participated in the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations' symposium entitled "Excellence in Action: Best Practices in First Nations, Métis and Inuit Economic Development," held in January 2007 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

The FNFP participated in conferences and workshops related to conservancy and sustainability, such as the following:

- "Valuing Nature: Stewardship and Conservation in Canada 2006," a conference held in July 2006 in Corner Brook, Newfoundland and Labrador



- “Species at Risk – Our Heritage, Our Responsibility,” a National Aboriginal Council on Species at Risk workshop held in November 2006 in Winnipeg

The FNFP also participated in boreal-related conferences in 2006, such as the Canadian Institute of Forestry’s Boreal Conference in October. The FNFP participated in and supported key national conferences with speakers touching on the economic development and sustainability of First Nations forest communities. One example is the Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers’ economic development conference, which was held in October 2006 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Project audits

To ensure that FNFP expenditures comply with the FNFP’s terms and conditions and meet its objectives, four project recipients are audited annually. In 2006–2007, independent auditors examined these projects from the previous fiscal year: Ahtahkakoop Cree Nation, Saskatchewan; N’Quatqua Logging Co. Ltd., British Columbia; Nibinamik First Nation, Ontario; and the Miawpukek First Nation, Newfoundland and Labrador.

The audits revealed overall compliance with the terms of the contribution agreements. Nevertheless, improvements are being instituted to ensure that recipients meet all reporting requirements.

Regional initiatives

The FNFP provided funding and technical assistance to First Nations to develop regional initiatives:

- In 2006–2007, the FNFP provided \$70,000 for the Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership – New Brunswick initiative, funded in partnership with Human Resources and



Skills Development Canada, the Province, the province’s forest industry and First Nations. The initiative is valued at \$4 million over five years, including an FNFP funding commitment of \$270,000. To date, 445 workers have been trained, resulting in 245 full-time seasonal and permanent job placements in the New Brunswick forest sector.

- The FNFP supported Pikangikum First Nation in its efforts to acquire a Sustainable Forest Licence from the Province of Ontario. This project, known as the Whitefeather Forest Initiative, is expected to create an estimated 300 jobs in northwestern Ontario.

Mountain Pine Beetle Initiative – First Nations Element

British Columbia is experiencing a devastating mountain pine beetle (MPB) outbreak. The epidemic is causing widespread mortality of the lodgepole pine, the province's most abundant commercial tree species. This loss puts the forest industry at risk and threatens the stability and long-term economic well-being of 97 First Nations and more than 30 other communities. At the current rate of spread, the mortality rate for mature pine is expected to reach 80 percent by 2013.

In 2006–2007, NRCan's Mountain Pine Beetle Initiative (MPBI) took measures to mitigate the impact of the beetle in British Columbia for First Nations communities. These measures focused on forest rehabilitation on reserve lands in the infected zone. Eligible recipients are First Nations bands and tribal councils with forest lands impacted by the infestation.

In 2006–2007, the MPBI – First Nations Element provided \$728,500 for 30 projects involving 21 First Nations. The projects focused on MPB control treatments (i.e. MPB management strategies, ground surveys, treatment prescriptions, fall and burn, sanitation harvesting, salvage harvesting and baiting) and MPB site-rehabilitation activities and treatments (e.g. site preparation, seedling acquisition and planting). Of the 30 funded projects, 21 also included completion of forest fuel-management activities to mitigate risks from wildfires and protect community core areas. During the fiscal year, forest fuel-management activities involved the identification of treatment areas, thinning, pruning, fuel reduction and removal, planting, and the creation of fire and fuel breaks.

Looking ahead

Since its inception in 1996, the FNFP has been a valued partnership tool, advancing First Nations capacity in forest management and participating in forest-based economic opportunities on and off reserve. The resulting increase in capacity is evidenced by the following:

- First Nations receiving sustainable forest management certification for forest lands under their management
- First Nations assuming provincial forest management licences for large provincial forest tenures
- First Nations businesses and workers contributing productively to Canada's forest sector

In the next decade, forestry-based opportunities will remain a key source of wealth and well-being for many First Nations communities, precipitated by First Nations control of more land, proximity to regional-scale opportunities, and a willing and able youthful Aboriginal labour force. Investments in capacity building will be the key to maximizing these opportunities for First Nations.

Over the next year, the FNFP's National Council and its Provincial/Territorial Management Committees will be developing and sharing their vision for Aboriginal forestry. The FNFP looks forward to discussing with government and industry how to work together to bring their vision for Aboriginal forestry to fruition.



Chapter 3

First Nations Forestry Program
success stories



Pine beetle survey helps First Nation prepare for impact of infestation

Alberta's Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation is preparing to meet the ecological and economic challenges presented by an infestation of mountain pine beetles that is decimating forests in British Columbia.

Pine beetles live under the bark of trees and normally kill mature and over-mature trees. Due to recent hot summers and mild winters, however, beetle populations have exploded, and the insects are attacking healthy trees. They have destroyed thousands of hectares of valuable pine in British Columbia, and the infestation has moved eastward into Alberta. Pine trees killed by beetles have commercial value – the lumber is still sound – but they must be harvested within two to five years. Dead trees left standing in the forests represent not only an economic loss but also a fire hazard.

The Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation owns a logging company and has three reserves of forest land in areas potentially affected by the pine beetle. "We needed to know whether our lands were infested," says Chief Cameron Alexis.

Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation secured funds from the First Nations Forestry Program (FNFP) in 2006–2007, which enabled the community to survey two of its forested reserves. The survey helped the First Nation identify susceptible pine stands and use the information to make decisions.

"The community needed to decide whether to harvest the trees killed by the beetles," Alexis explains. "The Elders wanted to keep the forest as natural as possible. But if the beetles attack our forests and we don't harvest the trees, in three to five years there will be a problem with fires.

"The survey helped us determine what areas are at risk and how many logs we may be able to harvest. This is important because we needed to apply for additional

harvesting permits and find buyers for the wood. Because of the infestation, there's a surplus right now and prices have fallen, but we don't have any choice – in a few years, the trees won't be usable."

Despite the depressed prices, additional logging in anticipation of beetle infestation on reserve forests is fostering economic activity in the community. The Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation engaged contractors to harvest the beetle-threatened wood and to train workers hired from the community. Alexis believes that the training will improve their career opportunities. People with these forestry skills can move into related areas, such as forest fire management. The survey itself employed about 20 members of the community, allowing them to acquire valuable new skills.

Alexis hopes to see those skills put to work in an expanded survey program over the coming years. The Alexis Nakota Sioux forest that was surveyed in 2006–2007 is adjacent to Jasper National Park and West Fraser Mills Timber Co. Ltd. limits, which also face the beetle crisis. "Our lands are just across the continental divide, so we need to work together. We're meeting as partners – the Park may hire our people to survey and work on the pine beetle situation," Alexis explains.

Ancient discovery provides opportunity to preserve and explore land

Located about 400 kilometres northwest of Winnipeg between Duck Mountain Provincial Park and Riding Mountain National Park, the Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve (TTR) has harvested lumber since the mid-1990s. But in 2002, a discovery changed the way the community saw its landscape: A local contractor unearthed human remains from approximately 1200 years ago.



The timing was fortunate. According to Boyd Mancheese, a researcher at TTR, the community was already conducting a traditional land study. It was looking into whether any parts of the reserve could be declared heritage sites.

A few years later, Linda Larcombe, an archaeologist at the University of Manitoba, contacted Mancheese. She offered to conduct an archaeological survey of the site through her company, White Spruce Archaeology.

With Mancheese's assistance and with funding from the Manitoba Heritage Grants Program, Larcombe led

a small archaeological survey during the summer of 2005. She and several TTR students from Grandview K-12 School tested in areas that had been designated as harvesting cut sites.

The community responded positively to the initiative, says Mancheese, especially because First Nations youth had found summer employment through the project. However, there had only been enough funding to send two students at a time.

In the winter of 2006, TTR applied to the FNFP to secure funding that would allow it to expand the project. Thanks to assistance from the FNFP, the Manitoba Heritage Grants Program and wood products manufacturer Louisiana-Pacific Canada Ltd., White Spruce Archaeology and TTR were able to conduct surveys on Duck Mountain for the past two summers.

"The FNFP's contribution really helped," says Mancheese. "It allowed us to increase the number of students hired for the project." In 2006 and 2007, an average of 10 TTR students at a time was paid to take part in the surveying. Not only did the project provide the youth with income, it also offered them the opportunity to learn about their heritage while working with the forestry industry to manage cultural and heritage resources.

Larcombe says, "We basically modelled a way that archaeology and heritage can work with forestry for the preservation and the conservation of heritage." Under her guidance, the TTR students unearthed arrowheads and stone tools that enabled the group to confirm the age of the site.

Mancheese hopes to continue the project's success with more surveys and other initiatives. One activity he would like to pursue is an online museum to showcase the artefacts that the students discovered over the past three years.

"The potential is there for more work to be done in the area," he says. "I hope we can do it more often, have it become an annual project as long as we have enough funding. The interest is there from the community and the students."

Land management a shining example for partnerships between First Nations and other communities

British Columbia's Similkameen valley, like the neighbouring Okanagan, is brimming with farms and ranches, orchards, wineries, parks and commercial forests. Across the province, major corporations have long held most of the forestry licences. For years, the participation of local First Nations communities was fairly limited, with few lasting benefits.

Communities in the area lobbied for the better part of a decade to have at least some of the forests licensed to local authorities. When the provincial government reformed its forest tenure system in 2003, it made room for the expansion of First Nations and community-based licences.

Communities in the Lower Similkameen Valley – including the village of Keremeos, the Upper Similkameen Indian Band, the Lower Similkameen Indian Band and the Regional District Okanagan-Similkameen – responded to the opportunity by forming a partnership to apply for a local forestry licence.

"We applied to the First Nations Forestry Program (FNFP) for funds to help set up the partnership and put together the licence application," says project manager Steve Borcsok.

Throughout the 2006–2007 fiscal year, the partnership and licensing application came together. "We had numerous meetings with the communities and other stakeholders, and we hired lawyers and accountants to work out the legal and financial aspects of the agreement," Borcsok explains.

"Once the FNFP provided funding, I was able to get commitments from industry partners. Everyone

was very helpful. Companies provided Geographic Information System analyses and information about the resources in the forest, and the communities provided space for meetings and made a variety of in-kind contributions. Everyone made real, measurable contributions. It's really a showcase for how partnerships between First Nations and non-First Nations can operate."

The newly registered Similkameen Valley Planning Society submitted its licence application to the Government of British Columbia at the end of the 2006–2007 fiscal year.

The land the Society applied to manage extends from Keremeos in the north to the United States border in the south. It is bordered by Cathedral Provincial Park on the east and by another expanse of Crown forest on the west.

The tract of 54 217 hectares includes almost 40 000 hectares of forest, about 20 000 of which are open to harvesting. As a licence holder, the Society will also manage the 34 000 hectares that are non-forested. This land is home to wildlife, such as mountain goats and sheep, and is a significant source of traditional First Nations foodstuffs. It could provide small business opportunities in eco-tourism, medicinal plants and traditional foods.

To apply for a forestry licence, the Similkameen Valley Planning Society had to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the timber supply and address conservation issues. It also had to consult with First Nations and other communities and with such stakeholders as major forest licensees, rangers, trappers and hunting and recreation organizations. "We had to show community awareness and support for the application," Borcsok says.

"The initial tenure will cover five years," he explains. "During those years, we will have to show that we have public involvement and can provide prudent and diligent stewardship of the land. If we do, the Province will extend the agreement for 25 years, and review and renew it every 25 years after that."





First Nations Forestry Program
publications, 2006–2007

General documents

Natural Resources Canada. Canadian Forest Service. Various articles in "Aboriginal Forestry News." *The Forestry Chronicle*, Vol. 82, No. 2 (March/April 2006), pp. 151–154.

Reports

First Nations Forestry Program Annual Report, 2004–2005.

External reports funded by the FNFP

Aboriginal Strategy Group. *An exploration of on-reserve forest management capacity and forest certification interest in First Nations communities across Canada.* Ottawa: 2006. 39 p.

AGFOR Inc. *Overview of the Forest Sector, Opportunities and Aboriginal Forestry in Nova Scotia.* Fredericton: 2007. 94 p.

ArborVitae Environmental Services Ltd. and Gary Bull, University of British Columbia. *Overview of the Forest Sector, Opportunities, and Aboriginal Forestry in the Yukon Territory.* Vancouver: 2006. 83 p.

National Aboriginal Forestry Association. *Major Forest Sector Issues and Initiatives and their Impact on Aboriginal Communities.* Ottawa: 2006. 26 p.

FNFP participation at conferences, workshops and events

"10th National Forest Congress." Canadian Forestry Association, Gatineau, Quebec, September 25–27, 2006.

"Boreal Conference." Canadian Institute of Forestry and the Lake Abitibi Model Forest, Cochrane, Ontario, October 1–4, 2006.

"CANDO's 13th Annual National Conference & AGM." Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, October 2–5, 2006.

"Excellence in Action: Best Practices in First Nations, Métis and Inuit Economic Development." Sponsored by the Government of Saskatchewan, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations and the Clarence Campeau Development Fund, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, January 23–25, 2007.

"First Nations Boreal Forest Issues Workshop" and Annual General Meeting. National Aboriginal Forestry Association, Ottawa, February 24, 2006.

"NAFA National Forestry Conference: Looking Back, Looking Forward: RCAP in Review." National Aboriginal Forestry Association (NAFA), Ottawa, February 27–March 1, 2007.

National Forest Week. Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, September 24–30, 2006.

"Species at Risk – Our Heritage, Our Responsibility." Assembly of First Nations, National Aboriginal Council on Species at Risk, Winnipeg, November 7–9, 2006.

"Two Realities, One Community – Aboriginal Community Development with the Resource Sector." Canadian Aboriginal Minerals Association, 14th annual conference, Ottawa, November 5–7, 2006.

"Valuing Nature: Stewardship and Conservation in Canada." Co-hosted by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador and the Newfoundland and Labrador Legacy Nature Trust, Corner Brook, Newfoundland, July 5–8, 2006.

Newsletters

FNFP e-news (formerly FNFP e-Bulletin).

Note: You may subscribe to e-news by sending an e-mail to FNFPbulletin@nrcan.gc.ca. Indicate "subscribe" in the subject field.

External publications

"Celebrating a career built on commitment and partnerships." *The Forestry Chronicle*. Vol. 83, No. 1 (January/February 2007), pp. 26-27.

'Congratulations to the Natuaqanek First Nation!' in "Aboriginal Forestry News." *The Forestry Chronicle*. Vol. 82, No. 2 (March/April 2006), p. 153.

'Cutting edge Web site is now live' in "Aboriginal Forestry News." *The Forestry Chronicle*. Vol. 83, No. 1 (January/February 2007), p. 26.

"Living the Boreal Forest." *Aboriginal Times*, August 2006.

'Pikangikum Land Use Plan Under Review' in "Aboriginal Forestry News." *The Forestry Chronicle*. Vol. 82, No. 2 (March/April 2006), p. 154.

Copies of these publications may be ordered by mail with this form, on the First Nations Forestry Program Web site, by e-mail or by fax.

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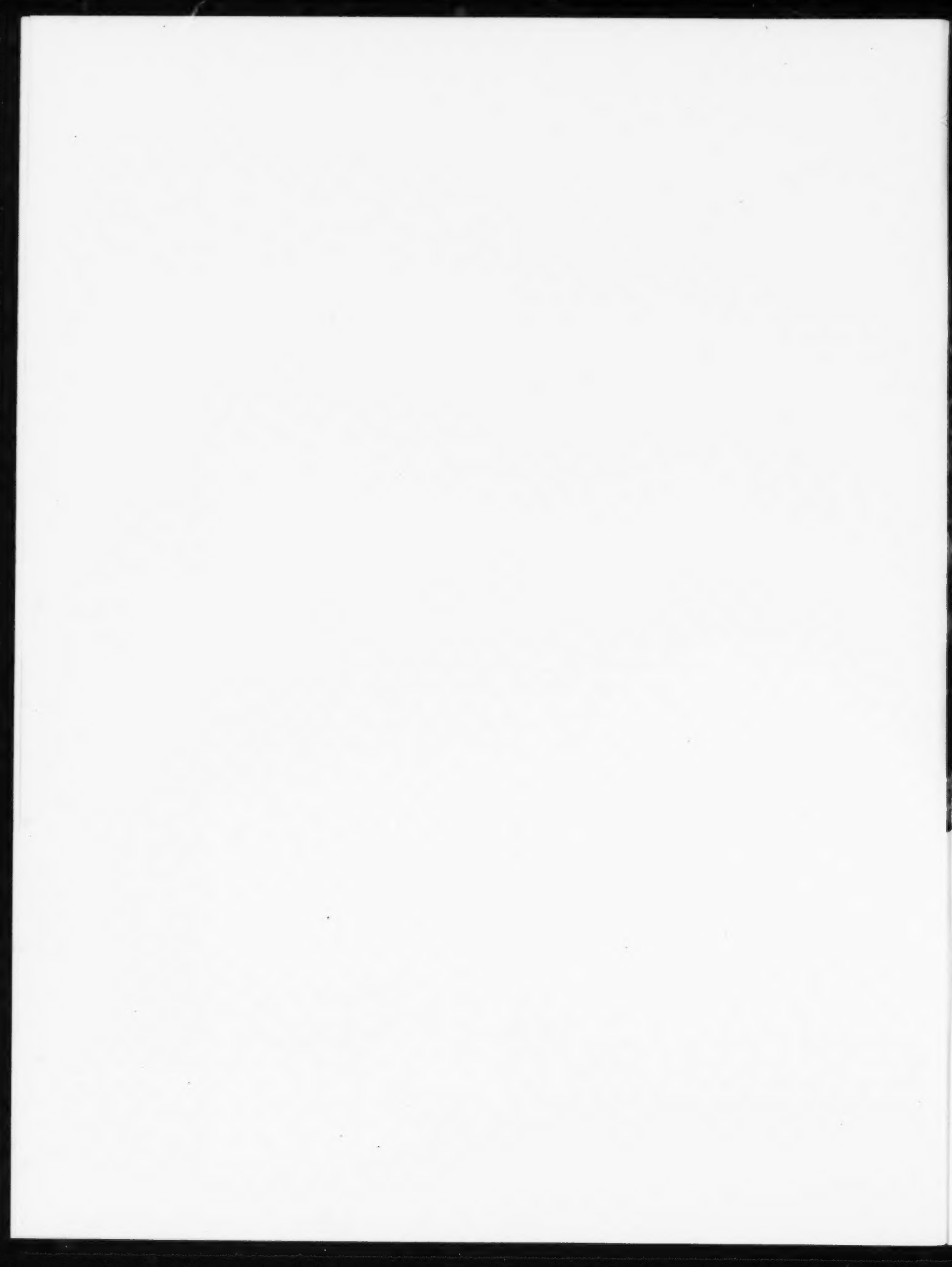
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Appendix

First Nations Forestry Program data, 2006–2007

Table A-1. Number and dollar value of proposals submitted and approved, 2006–2007

| Province/Territory* | Eligible projects submitted | | Projects approved for funding | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | No. of projects | Total value ¹ | No. of projects approved | Approval rate (percent) | Total value of approved projects ² |
| BC | 56 | \$ 1,293,562 | 29 | 52 | \$ 1,293,562 |
| AB | 19 | 1,378,226 | 18 | 95 | 1,378,226 |
| SK | 20 | 1,440,829 | 20 | 100 | 1,440,829 |
| MB | 13 | 1,175,571 | 13 | 100 | 1,175,571 |
| ON | 59 | 2,342,416 | 28 | 47 | 2,342,416 |
| QC | 21 | 2,801,403 | 21 | 100 | 2,801,403 |
| NB | 8 | 1,706,458 | 8 | 100 | 1,706,458 |
| NS | 2 | 273,150 | 2 | 100 | 273,150 |
| PE | 1 | 25,882 | 1 | 100 | 25,882 |
| NL | 1 | 131,590 | 1 | 100 | 131,590 |
| NT | 5 | 225,890 | 5 | 100 | 225,890 |
| YT | 1 | 134,800 | 1 | 100 | 134,800 |
| National | 3 | 959,725 | 3 | 100 | 982,819 |
| Total | 209 | \$13,889,502 | 150 | 72% | \$13,912,596 |

*The program does not operate in Nunavut.

^{1,2}Equals FNFP funds requested plus contributions to projects by First Nations and partners.

Table A-2. Expenditures by partners by province and territory,¹ 2006–2007

| | FNFP | | First Nations | | Partners | | | Total |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Cash | Cash | In-kind | Total | Cash | In-kind | Total | |
| BC | \$ 757,783 | \$ 176,669 | \$ 133,860 | \$ 310,529 | \$ 150,250 | \$ 75,000 | \$ 225,250 | \$ 1,293,562 |
| AB | 417,200 | 638,535 | 150,575 | 789,109 | 170,917 | 1,000 | 171,917 | 1,378,226 |
| SK | 360,500 | 314,827 | 171,266 | 486,093 | 465,586 | 128,650 | 594,236 | 1,440,829 |
| MB | 301,849 | 529,942 | 98,400 | 628,342 | 206,080 | 39,300 | 245,380 | 1,175,571 |
| ON | 675,092 | 367,896 | 321,736 | 689,632 | 717,278 | 260,414 | 977,692 | 2,342,417 |
| QC | 581,906 | 1,510,345 | 170,850 | 1,681,195 | 538,302 | 0 | 538,302 | 2,801,403 |
| NB | 248,101 | 111,440 | 100,223 | 211,663 | 861,672 | 385,022 | 1,246,694 | 1,706,458 |
| NS | 185,650 | 0 | 87,500 | 87,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 273,150 |
| PE | 10,300 | 8,269 | 0 | 8,269 | 7,313 | 0 | 7,313 | 25,882 |
| NL | 15,000 | 109,310 | 7,280 | 116,590 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 131,590 |
| NT | 83,800 | 58,695 | 30,395 | 89,090 | 53,000 | 0 | 53,000 | 225,890 |
| YT | 107,200 | 0 | 27,600 | 27,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 134,800 |
| National | 73,594 | 117,400 | 42,325 | 159,725 | 749,500 | 0 | 749,500 | 982,819 |
| Total | \$3,817,975 | \$3,943,328 | \$1,342,010 | \$8,756,764 | \$3,919,897 | \$889,386 | \$4,809,283 | \$13,912,596 |
| | 27% | 28% | 10% | 65% | 28% | 6% | 35% | 100% |

¹Subject to audit.

First Nations Forestry Program projects by province and territory, 2006–2007

Table A-3. Project listing and funding by province and territory, 2006–2007

| Title | Proponent | FNFP | First Nation | Partners | Total Value |
|--|---|----------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| Alberta | | | | | |
| Sunchild junior forest ranger program | Sunchild First Nation | \$17,165 | \$11,450 | \$28,615 | \$57,230 |
| First Nation communities forest education and information initiative | Little Red River Forestry Ltd. Woodlands Division | \$20,000 | \$29,000 | \$3,000 | \$52,000 |
| FireSmart plan implementation | Sucker Creek First Nation | \$20,000 | \$7,378 | \$0 | \$27,378 |
| Forest fire hazard reduction at Woodland Cree First Nation: training, FireSmart planning and implementation of a community protection plan | Woodland Cree First Nation | \$35,000 | \$51,700 | \$0 | \$86,700 |
| Blood Tribe aboriginal junior forest ranger program | Blood Tribe | \$22,385 | \$15,255 | \$35,637 | \$73,276 |
| Beaver First Nation traditional land use and occupancy study (year 3) | Beaver First Nation | \$20,000 | \$21,500 | \$60,000 | \$101,500 |
| Consolidation and expansion of Alexander sustainable forest operations | Alexander First Nation | \$17,000 | \$116,000 | \$0 | \$133,000 |
| FireSmart community protection plan development | Heart Lake First Nation | \$20,000 | \$11,500 | \$0 | \$31,500 |
| FireSmart plan implementation | Paul Band | \$20,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$20,000 |
| Saddle Lake First Nation log-building, training and employment project | Saddle Lake First Nation | \$30,000 | \$408,440 | \$0 | \$438,440 |
| Wildland firefighter training program – Type I | Whitefish Lake Band Administration #128 | \$25,000 | \$25,600 | \$44,665 | \$95,265 |
| Forestry training and forest management strategy update | Blood Tribe | \$12,050 | \$9,630 | \$0 | \$21,680 |
| Log-building training | Bigstone Cree Nation | \$30,000 | \$40,910 | \$0 | \$70,910 |
| Conference and meeting attendance administration and promotion – Alberta First Nations representatives | Treaty 8 First Nations of Alberta | \$16,600 | \$4,150 | \$0 | \$20,750 |
| Growth and yield development and timber supply analysis | Piikani Nation | \$36,150 | \$15,000 | \$0 | \$51,150 |
| Mountain pine beetle surveying | Sturgeon Lake Resources Ltd. | \$11,750 | \$2,930 | \$0 | \$14,680 |
| On-reserve mountain pine beetle (MPB) Surveys | Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation | \$54,650 | \$13,666 | \$0 | \$68,316 |
| Mountain pine beetle field survey | Alexander First Nation | \$9,450 | \$5,000 | \$0 | \$14,450 |

| Title | Proponent | FNFP | First Nation | Partners | Total Value |
|---|--|----------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| British Columbia | | | | | |
| Forestry Project | Malahat First Nation | \$23,160 | \$5,790 | \$0 | \$28,950 |
| Development of a woodlot licence plan | T'Sou-ke First Nation | \$24,000 | \$6,450 | \$0 | \$30,450 |
| Ch-ihl-kway-uhk Tribe - Forestry capacity building strategy | Ch-ihl-kway-uhk Forestry Limited | \$24,345 | \$6,845 | \$2,500 | \$33,690 |
| Spallumcheen Band forest management plan | Spallumcheen Band | \$25,000 | \$18,415 | \$0 | \$43,415 |
| Forest stewardship plan | Chehalis Indian Band | \$25,000 | \$15,000 | \$0 | \$40,000 |
| Forest stewardship plan | Stiammon | \$24,000 | \$6,000 | \$0 | \$30,000 |
| Timber processing opportunities | Tsilhqot'in National Government | \$24,400 | \$15,900 | \$0 | \$40,300 |
| Skeetchestn Indian Band innovative post & beam construction product development and feasibility study | Skeetchestn Indian Band | \$24,000 | \$14,500 | \$10,000 | \$48,500 |
| First Nations forest botanic garden at Whistler | Squamish Nation | \$25,000 | \$4,000 | \$7,000 | \$36,000 |
| Integrated Web-based platform for mountain pine beetle forest management | Nicola Tribal Association | \$25,000 | \$3,000 | \$75,000 | \$103,000 |
| Sechelt Indian Band logging & forest development plan | Sechelt Indian Band | \$15,000 | \$3,100 | \$3,000 | \$21,100 |
| Forest management plan & business development project phase 3 | Skawahlook First Nation | \$25,000 | \$65,250 | \$24,250 | \$114,500 |
| Operational planning & management activities for relocation of forest licence logging | An Dsap Wilp Society | \$25,000 | \$15,000 | \$10,000 | \$50,000 |
| Nazko on-reserve forest management plan | Nazko Indian Band | \$19,822 | \$4,956 | \$0 | \$24,778 |
| Woodlot development planning and business development | Campbell River Indian Band | \$24,000 | \$11,695 | \$0 | \$35,695 |
| Strengthening sustainable forest management through capacity building & certification | Adams Lake, Kamloops, Neskonalith and Simpcw First Nations | \$75,000 | \$18,750 | \$20,500 | \$114,250 |
| Sustainable area-based resource management plan | Neskonlith Band | \$24,500 | \$6,500 | \$2,500 | \$33,500 |
| Lower Nicola Indian Band - Sustainable forest management strategy | Lower Nicola | \$25,000 | \$11,000 | \$35,000 | \$71,000 |
| Douglas Nation Woodlot | Douglas First Nation | \$24,360 | \$6,188 | \$0 | \$30,548 |
| Community forest partnership agreement tenure acquisition & management plan | Lower Similkameen Indian Band | \$75,000 | \$3,000 | \$28,500 | \$106,500 |
| Forest resource inventory of Indian Reserve 168A & Summit Lake | West Moberly First Nations | \$24,000 | \$6,000 | \$0 | \$30,000 |
| Forest management plan and woodlot licence plan | N'Quatqua Logging Co. Ltd. | \$21,750 | \$5,950 | \$0 | \$27,700 |
| Inlailawatash forest products business development | Tsleil-Waututh First Nation | \$25,000 | \$6,500 | \$0 | \$31,500 |
| Incorporation of the working forest into the existing wildfire hazard assessment | Alkali Resource Management Ltd. | \$25,000 | \$6,800 | \$0 | \$31,800 |
| Beaver Cove Mill feasibility study | Namgis First Nation | \$25,000 | \$18,000 | \$0 | \$43,000 |
| Upper Nicola Band value-added milling feasibility planning | Upper Nicola Band | \$16,000 | \$4,080 | \$0 | \$20,080 |
| Workshop building diversified forest economics for First Nations | Aboriginal Forest Industries Council | \$28,000 | \$5,000 | \$3,000 | \$36,000 |
| Archeological impact assessment of tenure lands | Gitxaala Forest Products Ltd. | \$15,000 | \$8,000 | \$4,000 | \$27,000 |
| Community forest application | Canoe Creek Indian Band | \$1,446 | \$8,860 | \$0 | \$10,306 |

| Title | Proponent | FNFP | First Nation | Partners | Total Value |
|--|---|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Manitoba | | | | | |
| Peguis forest harvesting training program | Peguis Development Corporation | \$45,000 | \$47,724 | \$0 | \$92,724 |
| Training harvest and forest practices | Berens River First Nation | \$20,000 | \$78,680 | \$30,000 | \$128,680 |
| Opaskwayak Cree Nation forestry management | Opaskwayak Cree Nation | \$10,000 | \$7,200 | \$0 | \$17,200 |
| Non-timber forest products: opportunities in the northern forest | Mosakahiken Cree Nation | \$10,000 | \$600 | \$2,580 | \$13,180 |
| Sawmill / log home industry project | St. Theresa Point First Nation | \$25,000 | \$147,472 | \$0 | \$172,472 |
| Dakota Tipi reforestation project | Dakota Tipi | \$10,000 | \$26,680 | \$12,000 | \$48,680 |
| Forest management skill development & Geographic Information System training program | Brokenhead Ojibway Nation | \$24,000 | \$35,396 | \$53,000 | \$112,396 |
| Rolling River sawmill training program, 2006 | Rolling River First Nation | \$22,700 | \$38,830 | \$0 | \$61,530 |
| Community joint planning and community awareness through a traditional area advisory committee | Hollow Water First Nation | \$10,000 | \$28,500 | \$29,000 | \$67,500 |
| Archaeological survey in the Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve | Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve | \$20,000 | \$20,000 | \$36,300 | \$76,300 |
| First Nation Forestry Limited Partnership Forest Management Company Inc. | First Nation Forestry Limited Partnership | \$69,149 | \$185,760 | \$32,500 | \$287,409 |
| Forestry technician proposal | Swampy Cree Tribal Council | \$30,000 | \$10,000 | \$50,000 | \$90,000 |
| Conference and meeting attendance | Swampy Cree Tribal Council | \$6,000 | \$1,500 | \$0 | \$7,500 |
| Atlantic region | | | | | |
| New Brunswick Aboriginal Forestry Initiative | ASEP-NB Inc. | \$85,696 | \$0 | \$1,117,444 | \$1,203,140 |
| Maliseet historical portage | Woodstock First Nation | \$20,194 | \$7,425 | \$4,700 | \$32,319 |
| Sustainable development from non-timber forest products | Madawaska Maliseet First Nation | \$20,575 | \$15,000 | \$7,500 | \$43,075 |
| Natuaganek (Eel Ground) Forestry | Eel Ground (Natuaganek) First Nation | \$40,000 | \$126,440 | \$82,050 | \$248,490 |
| Pabineau First Nation Silviculture program 2006 | Pabineau First Nation | \$25,000 | \$10,000 | \$0 | \$35,000 |
| Moose Meadows Silviculture | Eel River Bar First Nation | \$25,000 | \$36,186 | \$35,000 | \$96,186 |
| Silviculture St. Mary's | St. Mary's First Nation | \$26,636 | \$13,270 | \$0 | \$39,906 |
| Fort Folly Forestry | Fort Folly First Nation | \$5,000 | \$3,342 | \$0 | \$8,342 |
| Miawpukek First Nation forest management | Miawpukek First Nation | \$15,000 | \$116,590 | \$0 | \$131,590 |
| First Nations Forestry - Nova Scotia | Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq | \$160,050 | \$81,100 | \$0 | \$241,150 |
| Survive and stay alive - The ultimate forest experience | Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq | \$25,600 | \$6,400 | \$0 | \$32,000 |
| Interactive Geocaching | Lennox Island | \$10,300 | \$8,269 | \$7,313 | \$25,882 |

| Title | Proponent | FNFP | First Nation | Partners | Total Value |
|---|--|----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Northwest Territories | | | | | |
| Xah Ndah resources – youth training | Xah Ndah Resources Ltd. | \$18,800 | \$4,745 | \$0 | \$23,545 |
| Dehcho handcrafted log-building training initiative | Jean Marie River First Nation | \$21,000 | \$45,095 | \$33,000 | \$99,095 |
| Conference and meeting support | Akaiitcho Territory Government | \$19,000 | \$3,750 | \$0 | \$22,750 |
| Traditional knowledge conference | Hay River Dene Reserve (Dene Cultural Institute) | \$15,000 | \$33,000 | \$20,000 | \$68,000 |
| Preparation of a forestry business plan for Deh Gah Got'ie Dene Council | Deh Gah Got'ie Dene Council | \$10,000 | \$2,500 | \$0 | \$12,500 |
| Ontario | | | | | |
| Capacity building/training project | Marsden Wood Products | \$22,200 | \$13,905 | \$0 | \$36,105 |
| First Nation liaison worker | Batchewana First Nation | \$25,500 | \$1,000 | \$8,700 | \$35,200 |
| Partnership Agreement – Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation/outland reforestation/ Buchanan Forest Products | Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation | \$21,500 | \$2,654 | \$13,770 | \$37,925 |
| Big Grassy First Nation visioning and land use plan | Big Grassy First Nation | \$22,500 | \$10,000 | \$18,750 | \$51,250 |
| Namaygoosisagagun forestry capacity building | Namaygoosisagagun Ojibways Development Corporation | \$14,137 | \$4,844 | \$1,500 | \$20,481 |
| Forest inventory capacity building for the integrated resource management initiative | Six Nations of the Grand River | \$25,000 | \$43,162 | \$36,500 | \$104,662 |
| Aboriginal expectations of sustainable forest management and the perceived effectiveness of Ontario forest practices and forest certification – Phase 2 | National Aboriginal Forestry Association | \$24,650 | \$18,805 | \$84,000 | \$127,455 |
| SP-100 firefighting training | Aatawehike Fire Services Limited Partnership | \$25,500 | \$5,400 | \$20,335 | \$51,235 |
| Land use inventory | Rainy River First Nation | \$25,500 | \$9,000 | \$5,000 | \$39,500 |
| Cedar resource use, implementation and development of best practices | Sand Point First Nation | \$24,500 | \$1,250 | \$6,850 | \$32,600 |
| Capacity building to develop a community forest management strategy | Serpent River First Nation | \$19,800 | \$23,633 | \$27,900 | \$71,333 |
| First Nations Natural Resources Youth Employment Program | Fort William First Nation | \$55,250 | \$5,000 | \$566,750 | \$627,000 |
| Lands and Resources Secretariat – Capacity Maintenance | Nishnawbe Aski Nation | \$25,500 | \$11,500 | \$20,000 | \$57,000 |
| Cooperative approaches toward First Nation capacity development in the forest industry | North Shore Tribal Council | \$22,625 | \$6,007 | \$35,500 | \$64,132 |
| Ontario land use planning & the collection of aboriginal values and background information: a guidebook for Aboriginal Communities | Aboriginal Strategy Group | \$28,400 | \$4,400 | \$6,450 | \$39,250 |
| Enhancing Capacity of Moose Cree forestry crew through implementation of permanent sample plot field program on partial harvest and natural forest stands | Moose Band Development Corporation | \$12,750 | \$2,000 | \$32,500 | \$47,250 |

| Title | Proponent | FNFP | First Nation | Partners | Total Value |
|--|---|----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Ontario (Cont.) | | | | | |
| Whitefish Lake First Nation forest management plan | Whitefish Lake | \$25,500 | \$81,000 | \$7,000 | \$113,500 |
| Forestry operations training and development | N'Swakamok Forestry Corporation | \$25,500 | \$40,000 | \$5,600 | \$71,100 |
| Strategic and operational planning for First Nations forestry department | Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek | \$22,780 | \$32,089 | \$3,500 | \$58,369 |
| Review and update of the by-law & policies | Garden River First Nation | \$25,500 | \$10,300 | \$0 | \$35,800 |
| Black Ash silvicultural project | Mohawks of Akwesasne | \$25,500 | \$11,213 | \$13,637 | \$50,350 |
| Co-Management of Wabaseemoong's traditional land use area | Wabaseemoong Independent Nations | \$25,500 | \$20,000 | \$0 | \$45,500 |
| Tree seedling operations training | Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation | \$12,750 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$22,750 |
| Sustainable forests project | Wahta Mohawk | \$25,500 | \$16,000 | \$0 | \$41,500 |
| Nibinamik forest harvest planning and essential oil production project | Nibinamik First Nation | \$25,500 | \$7,000 | \$0 | \$32,500 |
| Forest management planning and review and harvesting protocol | Mississauga First Nation | \$19,500 | \$44,765 | \$3,450 | \$67,715 |
| Beausoleil First Nation operational development project | Beausoleil First Nation | \$25,000 | \$164,955 | \$50,000 | \$239,955 |
| Thessalon First Nation enhanced seedling and pharmaceutical plantation project | Thessalon First Nation Development Corporation | \$21,250 | \$99,750 | \$0 | \$121,000 |
| Quebec | | | | | |
| On-reserve forest management | Waswanipi Mishtuk Corporation | \$53,000 | \$584,505 | \$30,000 | \$667,505 |
| Planification de la stratégie d'aménagement forestier sur le territoire de l'aire d'aménagement et de développement innue d'Essipit | Conseil de la Première nation des Innus d'Essipit | \$25,122 | \$22,221 | \$0 | \$47,343 |
| Updating of the Integrated forest resources management plan - Training a forestry foreman | Eenatuk Forestry Corporation | \$53,000 | \$111,110 | \$101,020 | \$265,130 |
| Creation of forest habitat posters, feasibility study, training and forest management activities on-reserve | Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg | \$53,000 | \$188,683 | \$29,585 | \$271,268 |
| Établissement d'un cadre de référence écologique. Participation à des événements forestiers | Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni | \$12,308 | \$8,805 | \$0 | \$21,113 |
| Travaux d'aménagement forestier sur réserve et Essai d'un modèle de gestion du territoire | Conseil des Atikamekws de Wemotaci | \$11,085 | \$23,636 | \$41,500 | \$76,221 |
| Harmonization measures on prime wildlife habitat and forest permaculture development opportunities | Eagle Village First Nation - Kipawa | \$23,691 | \$14,527 | \$576 | \$38,794 |
| Développement d'une approche stratégique au plan de développement forestier et réalisation d'une étude du potentiel marchand du frêne noir | Conseil de la Nation Micmac de Gespeg | \$22,727 | \$13,790 | \$0 | \$36,517 |
| Réalisation d'un Colloque provincial sur la formation des jeunes autochtones sur les ressources naturelles, soutien au Comité forestier provincial des Premières Nations et participation à deux colloques | Commission de développement économique des Premières Nations du Québec et du Labrador | \$69,512 | \$23,165 | \$0 | \$92,677 |

| Title | Proponent | FNFP | First Nation | Partners | Total Value |
|---|--|----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Quebec (Cont.) | | | | | |
| Formation de travailleurs forestiers, réalisation d'une étude cartographique des campements traditionnels et participation à deux colloques provinciaux du PFPN | Conseil de la Nation Huronne-Wendat | \$20,117 | \$51,541 | \$110,000 | \$181,658 |
| Feasibility study on nontimber forest products, information session on forest matter and potential study on partnership in cedar sawmill | Timiskaming First Nation | \$18,415 | \$47,925 | \$0 | \$66,340 |
| Uniformisation du système d'information géographique | Conseil de la nation Atikamekw | \$19,204 | \$16,748 | \$0 | \$35,952 |
| Travaux d'aménagement forestier sur réserve et services techniques | Conseil des Abénakis d'Odanak | \$10,126 | \$3,987 | \$0 | \$14,113 |
| Updating Baldwin territory harmonization measures | Micmacs of Gesgapegiag | \$28,175 | \$41,011 | \$0 | \$69,186 |
| Formation de travailleurs sylvicoles et réalisation de travaux sylvicoles sur réserve | Services forestiers et territoriaux de Manawan | \$41,318 | \$342,408 | \$0 | \$383,726 |
| Formation de travailleurs forestiers. Réalisation d'inventaires forestiers et fauniques. Participation à deux conférences provinciales | Conseil des Anicinapeks de Kitcisakik | \$30,314 | \$127,680 | \$166,773 | \$324,767 |
| Training forest workers and participation at two provincial conferences | Mohawks Council of Kanesatake | \$16,834 | \$25,472 | \$28,848 | \$71,154 |
| Travaux d'aménagement forestier sur réserve et services techniques connexes. Participation à deux conférences provinciales | Société d'aménagement et de développement (SADE) de Betsiamites | \$23,580 | \$8,848 | \$0 | \$32,428 |
| Caractérisation du potentiel de la bétulaie blanche. Élaboration de plans d'aménagement forêt-faune. Participation à deux conférences provinciales | Conseil des Montagnais du lac Saint-Jean | \$29,226 | \$12,831 | \$30,000 | \$72,057 |
| Development of a forestry policy for reserve woodlands. Participation at two provincial conferences | Listuguj Mi'gmaq Government | \$15,216 | \$6,291 | \$0 | \$21,507 |
| Mise à jour des systèmes de gestion, formation en géomatique et participation à deux conférences provinciales | Conseil des Innus d'Ekuanitshit | \$5,936 | \$6,011 | \$0 | \$11,947 |
| Saskatchewan | | | | | |
| Stanley Mission fire hazard reduction | Stanley Mission Indian Reserve | \$15,000 | \$31,000 | \$34,000 | \$80,000 |
| Day Star forestry protection project | Day Star First Nation | \$10,000 | \$16,050 | \$24,730 | \$50,780 |
| Lands and resource management support | Meadow Lake Tribal Council | \$21,000 | \$6,020 | \$0 | \$27,020 |
| Primrose Air Weapons Range access memorandum of understanding | Canoe Lake Cree Nation, Waterhen Lake Cree Nation, Buffalo River Dene Nation | \$27,000 | \$35,000 | \$0 | \$62,000 |
| Junior forest ranger program | Sturgeon Lake First Nation | \$24,000 | \$11,000 | \$49,800 | \$84,800 |
| Capacity Building | First Nation Island Forest Management Inc. | \$12,000 | \$20,000 | \$90,000 | \$122,000 |

| Title | Proponent | FNFP | First Nation | Partners | Total Value |
|---|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Saskatchewan (Cont.) | | | | | |
| Plantation maintenance and release | Mistawasis First Nation | \$8,000 | \$17,000 | \$0 | \$25,000 |
| Inventory of Chaga Fungi in Northern Saskatchewan | Kitsaki Management Limited Partnership | \$7,000 | \$2,000 | \$23,000 | \$32,000 |
| Vegetation Management | First Nation Island Forest Management Inc. | \$40,000 | \$19,410 | \$0 | \$59,410 |
| Waskiganihk Enterprises Limited industrial training | Waskiganihk Enterprises Ltd. | \$8,000 | \$37,500 | \$150,800 | \$196,300 |
| Dillon mapping project | Buffalo River Dene Nation | \$9,000 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$19,000 |
| Shoal Lake reforestation project | Shoal Lake Cree Nation | \$13,000 | \$74,155 | \$28,500 | \$115,655 |
| Amisk-Atik forestry field services 2006 | Amisk-Atik Forest Management Inc. | \$29,000 | \$0 | \$72,756 | \$101,756 |
| FireSmart – Fuel hazard reduction program | Waterhen Lake First Nation | \$15,000 | \$5,842 | \$0 | \$20,842 |
| Kimosom Pwatinahk Reserve FireSmart Project | Kimosom Pwatinahk Forest Resources | \$8,000 | \$10,000 | \$0 | \$18,000 |
| Forest Inventory geographic information services Project | Prince Albert Grand Council | \$29,000 | \$45,500 | \$19,000 | \$93,500 |
| Forestry program manager | Prince Albert Grand Council | \$40,500 | \$89,400 | \$81,300 | \$211,200 |
| Forestry Training | Ahtahkakoop Cree Nation | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$0 | \$20,000 |
| Flying Dust 105B land use plan | Flying Dust First Nation | \$20,000 | \$34,230 | \$5,350 | \$59,580 |
| FireSmart Project | Island Lake First Nation | \$15,000 | \$21,986 | \$5,000 | \$41,986 |
| Yukon Territory | | | | | |
| Council of Yukon First Nations 2006/07 | Council of Yukon First Nations | \$107,200 | \$27,600 | \$0 | \$134,800 |
| National initiatives | | | | | |
| Project in Support of the National Forest Strategy | National Aboriginal Forestry Association | \$58,094 | \$16,975 | \$0 | \$75,069 |
| Sponsorship of and Participation in the Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers' 13th national conference and annual general meeting | Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers | \$10,000 | \$112,750 | \$230,000 | \$352,750 |
| Excellence in Action, 2007 | Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations | \$5,500 | \$30,000 | \$519,500 | \$555,000 |

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